

รายงานสืบเนื่อง จากการประชุมวิชาการระดับชาติ

PROCEEDINGS

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The study of the movement of basketball under air resistance and vertical and .

vertical lifting force.

การศึกษาลักษณะการเคลื่อนที่ของลูกบาสเก็ตบอลภายใต้แรงต้านอากาศและแรงยก ในแนวระดับ และแนวดิ่ง

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บทคัดย่อ

การพัฒนาแบบจำลองคณิตศาสตร์และฟิสิกส์ ซึ่งมีวิธีการคำนวณหาการกระจัดที่เป็นฟังก์ชั่นของเวลาในแนวดิ่ง สำหรับการ ชูทบาสเก็ตบอล โดยใช้วอธีการอินทริเกรต บาย พาท และใช้กฎการเคลื่อนที่ข้อที่สองของนิวตัน ซึ่งเราได้ผลการคำนวณของ การกระจัดในแนวดิ่งที่เป็นฟังก์ชั่นของเวลาและการกระจัดที่อยู่ในแนวราบจะขึ้นอยู่กับพารามิเตอร์ lpha และ σ

คำสำคัญ: การเคลื่อนที่แบบโพรเจคไทล์, ความเร็วของลูกบาสเก็ตบอล, การกระจัดของลูกบาสเก็ตบอล

Abstract

A mathematical and physics model is developed, which suggess a pathway to determining the displacement time-dependent in vertical. For a basketball free throw. Theoretical framework is supported by the method technique integration of by part and the first-order inhomogeneous differential equation (The equation of motion for Newton's second law) From figure 2, if higher the parameter α , σ affect increasing value of the displacement in horizontal and vertical.

keywords: Projectile motion, basketball speed, displacement of basketball.

Introduction

Motion of an object with projectile motion Everyday life can occur in sports competitions such as football, volleyball, basketball, etc. In basketball competitions are very popular all over the world. there is basketball in SEA games, asian games, olympic Games, etc. which made me interested in the movement of basketball. Under the air resistance $F_d = \alpha v_x$ and the lifting force $F_l = \sigma v_x$ and I increased the external force that is a function of time in the y axis, in which I calculated the speed of the

basketball which is a function of time in the x-axis and y axis . And I calculated the basketball displacement that is a function of time in the x axis and y axis . Finally, I calculated and graphed the displacement between the x axis and y axis In 2005 Joerg M. Gablonsky and Andrew S.I.D. Lang presents a mathematical model for basketball free throws. detailing. In 2015 A Changjan and W Mueanploy study the relationship between optimal angle, minimum initial velocity and the height of the ball before the player shoots the ball for basketball shooting problem analytically. In 2017 Irina Barzykina the model define a smile-shaped success region in angle-velocity space where a free throw will score a formula for the minimum throwing angle is derived analytically. In 2018 Reza Sarang et.al.study adjustment and control of the free throw of the basketball using dlifeedback consciously.

The seheme of the paper is as follow. In section 2 detailing with the solving lince equation. Next, section 3 we can calculate the speed dad the displacement from newton's law 2. In section 4, we can presentation of the movement characteristics of projectile basketball finally, we summary of resec.

Theory of Mathematics and Method of Research

We solve the equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = Q(x) \tag{1}$$

by multiplying both sides by a positive function v(x) that change the left-hand side into the derivative of the products v(x)y. We will show how to find y in a moment, but first we want to show how, once found, it provides the solution we seeking. Here is why multiplying by v(x) works.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = v(x)Q(x)$$

$$v(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)v(x)y = v(x)Q(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(v(x)y) = v(x)Q(x)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{v(x)} \int v(x)Q(x) dx$$
(2)

Equation (2) expresses the solution of Equation (1) in terms of the function v(x) and Q(x). We call v(x) an integrating factor for equation (1) because it possession makes the equation integrable.

Why doesn't the formula for p(x) present in the solution as well It does, but obliquely, in the formatting of the positive function v(x). We have

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(vy) = v\frac{dy}{dx} + Pvy, y\frac{dv}{dx} = Pvy$$
 (3)

This last equation will hold if

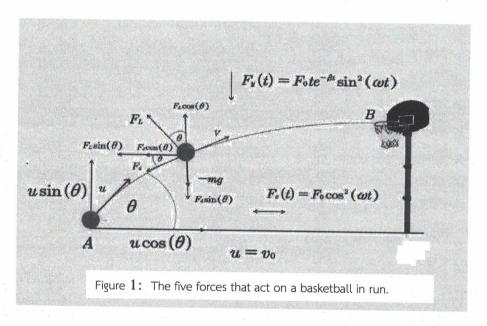
$$\frac{dv}{dx} = Pv , \quad \frac{dv}{v} = pdx ,$$

$$v = e^{\int pdx}$$
(4)

Thus ordinance for the general solution to equation (1) is given by equation (3), where v(x) is given by equation (4). but, rather than mark the formula, just remember how to find the integrating factor Equation (2), we can rewrite to give

$$y(x) = e^{-\int p(x)} \left[\int Q(x) e^{\int p(x)} dx + c \right].$$
 (5)

There are tree main force acting upon a basketball in flight, they are in the order of importance; gravity buoyancy, air resistance and magnus force, as illustrated in figure 1. The gravitational force pulls the ball vertical down to wards the earth with the corresponding gravitational acceleration $g=9.81\,m/s^2$.



According to newton second law, the equation of motion is

$$\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a},$$

$$-F_{l}\sin(\theta)\hat{\mathbf{i}} - F_{d}\cos(\theta)\hat{\mathbf{i}} + F_{0x}\cos^{2}(\omega t)\hat{\mathbf{i}} - F_{d}\sin(\theta)\hat{\mathbf{j}} - mg\hat{\mathbf{j}}$$

$$+F_{l}\cos(\theta)\hat{\mathbf{j}} + F_{0y}te^{-\beta t}\sin^{2}(\omega t)\hat{\mathbf{j}} = m\left(\frac{dv_{x}}{dt}\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{dv_{y}}{dt}\hat{\mathbf{j}}\right),$$
(6)

We can evaluate the horizontal velocity time-dependent to give

$$-F_l \sin(\theta) - F_d \cos(\theta) + F_{0x} \cos^2(\omega t) = m \frac{dv_x}{dt}, \qquad (7)$$

where $F_l = \sigma v_x$ is magus force, $F_d = \alpha v_x$ is air resistance force, we have

$$\frac{dv_x}{dt} + \left(\frac{\sigma}{m}\sin(\theta) + \frac{\alpha}{m}\cos(\theta)\right)v_x = \frac{F_{0x}}{m}\cos^2(\omega t) . \tag{8}$$

With this definition the parameter becomes

$$\lambda = -\frac{\sigma}{m}\sin(\theta) + \frac{\alpha}{m}\cos(\theta) \tag{9}$$

Substituting equation (9) into equation (8) we have

$$\frac{dv_x}{dt} + \lambda v_x = \frac{F_{0x}}{2m} \left(1 + \cos(2\omega t) \right) \tag{10}$$

Equation (10), is a first- order inhomogeneous differential equation. The Solution given by equation (10) may be written in a different form as follows

$$v_x(t) = e^{-\lambda t} \left[\frac{F_{0x}}{2m} \int \left(1 + \cos(2\omega t) e^{\lambda t} dt + c \right) \right]$$
 (11)

Integrating the term of velocity above by parts, we get

$$v_{x}(t) = \frac{F_{0x}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\left(\lambda \cos(2\omega t) + 2\omega \sin(2\omega t)\right)}{\lambda^{2} + 4\omega^{2}} \right\} + ce^{-\lambda t}$$
 (12)

Substituting t=0 in equation (12) and angin assuming the initial condition that, $v_x(0)=v_0\cos(\theta)$ we get

$$c = v_0 \cos(\theta) - \frac{F_{0x}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2 + 4\omega^2} \right\}$$
 (13)

Putting this into equntion (12), we have

$$v_{x}(t) = \frac{F_{0x}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\left(\lambda \cos(2\omega t) + 2\omega \sin(2\omega t)\right)}{\lambda^{2} + 4\omega^{2}} \right\} + \left(V_{0}\cos(\theta) - \frac{F_{0x}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^{2} + 4\omega^{2}} \right\} \right) e^{-\lambda t} \cdot (14)$$

Substituting $v_x(t) = dx/dt$ in equation (14) and using technique integrating by parts, and again assuming the initial condition that x(0) = 0 at t = 0, we get by direct integration

$$x(t) = \frac{F_{0x}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{t}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda \sin(2\omega t)}{(\lambda^2 + 4\omega^2)2m} - \frac{\cos(2\omega t)}{(\lambda^2 + 4\omega^2)} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{F_{0x}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2 + 4\omega^2} \right\} - v_0 \cos(\theta) \right\} \frac{e^{-\lambda t}}{\lambda} + \frac{F_{0x}}{2m(\lambda^2 + 4\omega^2)} + \frac{v_0 \cos(\theta)}{\lambda} - \frac{F_{0x}}{2m\lambda} \left\{ \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2 + 4\omega^2} \right\}$$

$$(15)$$

Equation (15) is a displacement in to horizontal of time-dependent, patting this into program mathematica for plot graph

We can evaluate the vertical velocity time-dependent to give

$$F_l \cos(\theta) - F_d \sin(\theta) - m g + F_{0y} t e^{-\beta t} \sin^2(\omega t) = \frac{dv_y}{dt}$$
 (16)

where $F_l = \sigma v_x$ is magus force, $F_d = \alpha v_x$ is air resistance force, we have

$$\frac{\sigma}{m}\cos(\theta)v_{y} - \frac{\alpha}{m}\sin(\theta)v_{y} - g + \frac{F_{0y}te^{-\beta t}}{m}\sin^{2}(\omega t) = \frac{dv_{y}}{dt}$$
 (17)

With this de fingtion the parameter becomes

$$\hat{\lambda} = -\frac{\sigma}{m}\cos(\theta) - \frac{\alpha}{m}\sin(\theta),\tag{18}$$

$$-\lambda = -\frac{\alpha}{m}\sin(\theta) - \frac{\sigma}{m}\cos(\theta),\tag{19}$$

Substituting equation $\ (18)$ and equation $\ (19)$ into equation $\ (17)$, we have

$$\frac{dv_y}{dt} + \lambda v_y = \frac{F_{0y}}{m} t e^{-\beta t} \sin^2(\omega t) - g$$
 (20)

Equation (20) is a first -Order non-homogeneous differential equation. The Solution given by equation (20) may be written in a different from as follows

$$v_{y}(t) = e^{\lambda t} \left[\int \left(\frac{F_{0y}}{m} t e^{-\beta t} \sin^{2}(\omega t) - g \right) e^{\lambda t} dt + c \right]$$
 (21)

Integrating the term of Velocity above by parts, we get

$$v_{y}(t) = \frac{F_{0y}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{te^{-\beta t}}{\delta} - \frac{e^{-\beta t}}{\delta^{2}} \right\} - \frac{g}{\lambda} + ce^{-\lambda t} - \frac{F_{0y}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{te^{-\beta t}(\delta \cos(2\omega t) + 2\omega \sin(2\omega t)}{\delta^{2} + 4\omega^{2}} + \frac{(4\omega^{2} - \delta^{2})e^{-\beta t}\cos(2\omega t)}{(\delta^{2} + 4\omega^{2})^{2}} - \frac{4\omega \delta e^{-\beta t}\sin(2\omega t)}{(\delta^{2} + 4\omega^{2})^{2}} \right\}$$

$$(22)$$

Substituting t=0 in equation (22) and again assuming the initial condition that $v_y(0)=v_0\sin(\theta)$ we get,

$$c = v_0 \sin(\theta) + \frac{F_{0y}}{2m\delta^2} + \frac{F_{0y}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{(4\omega^2 - \delta^2)}{(4\omega^2 + \delta^2)^2} \right\} + \frac{g}{\lambda}$$
 (23)

Putting this into equation (22) , We have

$$\begin{split} v_{y}(t) &= \frac{F_{0y}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{te^{-\beta t}}{\delta} - \frac{e^{-\beta t}}{\delta^{2}} \right\} - \\ &\frac{F_{0y}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{te^{-\beta t} (\delta \cos(2\omega t) + 2\omega \sin(2\omega t))}{\delta^{2} + 4\omega^{2}} + \frac{(4\omega^{2} - \delta^{2})te^{-\beta t}}{(4\omega^{2} - \delta^{2})^{2}} e^{-\beta t} \cos(2\omega t) - \frac{4\omega\delta e^{-\beta t} \sin(2\omega t)}{(\delta^{2} + 4\omega^{2})^{2}} \right\} \\ &- \frac{g}{\hbar} + \left\{ v_{0} \sin(\theta) + \frac{F_{0y}}{2m\delta^{2}} + \frac{F_{0y}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{(4\omega^{2} - \delta^{2})}{(4\omega^{2} + \delta^{2})^{2}} \right\} + \frac{g}{\hbar} \right\} e^{-\lambda t} \end{split}$$

(24)

Substituting $v_y(t) = dy/dt$ equation (24), and using technique integrating by parts, and again assuming the initial Condition that $y(0) = y_0$ at t = 0 we get by direct integration.

$$y(t) = \frac{F_{0y}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{\delta} \left(-\frac{te^{-\beta t}}{\beta} - \frac{e^{-\beta t}}{\beta^{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{\delta^{2}} \frac{e^{-\beta t}}{\beta} \right\}$$

$$-\frac{F_{0y}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{\delta}{\delta^{2} + 4\omega^{2}} \left(\frac{te^{-\beta t} 2\omega \sin(2\omega t) - \beta \cos(2\omega t)}{\beta^{2} + 4\omega^{2}} + \frac{(4\omega^{2} - \beta^{2})}{(4\omega^{2} + \beta^{2})^{2}} e^{-\beta t} \cos(2\omega t) + \frac{4\omega\beta}{(\beta^{2} + 4\omega^{2})^{2}} e^{-\beta t} \sin(2\omega t) \right\}$$

$$+\frac{2\omega}{\delta^{2} + 4\omega^{2}} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta t} \sin(2\omega t)}{4\omega^{2} + \beta^{2}} - \frac{te^{-\beta t} 2\omega \cos(2\omega t) - \beta \sin(2\omega t)}{4\omega^{2} + \beta^{2}} \right)$$

$$+\frac{(4\omega^{2} - \beta^{2})}{(4\omega^{2} + \beta^{2})^{2}} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta t} 2\omega \sin(2\omega t) - \beta \cos(2\omega t)}{4\omega^{2} + \beta^{2}} + \frac{4\omega\delta}{(\delta^{2} + 4\omega^{2})^{2}} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta t} \beta \sin(2\omega t) + 2\omega \cos(2\omega t)}{\beta^{2} + 4\omega^{2}} \right) + \frac{(4\omega^{2} - \beta^{2})}{(4\omega^{2} + \beta^{2})^{2}} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta t} 2\omega \sin(2\omega t) - \beta \cos(2\omega t)}{\beta^{2} + 4\omega^{2}} \right) \right\}$$

$$-\frac{gt}{\lambda} - \left[v_{0} \sin(\theta) + \frac{F_{0y}}{2m\delta^{2}} + \frac{F_{0y}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{4\omega^{2} - \delta^{2}}{(4\omega^{2} - \delta^{2})^{2}} + \frac{g}{\lambda} \right\} \frac{e^{-\lambda t}}{\lambda} + y_{0} \left\{ \frac{v_{0} \sin(\theta)}{\lambda} + \frac{F_{0y}}{2\lambda m\delta^{2}} + \frac{F_{0y}}{2m\lambda} \left(\frac{4\omega^{2} - \delta^{2}}{(4\omega^{2} - \delta^{2})} \right) + \frac{g}{\lambda^{2}} \right\}$$

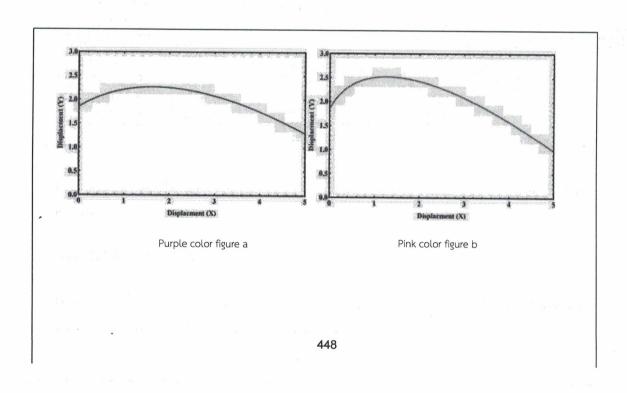
$$-\frac{F_{0y}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta\delta^{2}} - \frac{1}{\delta\beta^{2}} \right\} + \frac{F_{0y}}{2m} \left\{ \frac{\delta(4\omega^{2} - \beta^{2})}{(\delta^{2} + 4\omega^{2})(\delta^{2} + 4\omega^{2})^{2}} - \frac{\beta(4\omega^{2} - \delta^{2})}{(4\omega^{2} + \delta^{2})^{2}(4\omega^{2} + \beta^{2})} + \frac{8\omega^{2}}{(4\omega^{2} + \delta^{2})^{2}(4\omega^{2} + \delta^{2})^{2}} \right\}$$

$$(25)$$

Equation (25) is a displacement for vertical of time-dependent putting this into program mathematica for plot graph.

Results and Discussion

Equation (25) is solution of the first-order linear inhomogeneous ordinary differential equation We can show the plot of math type versus math type see figure



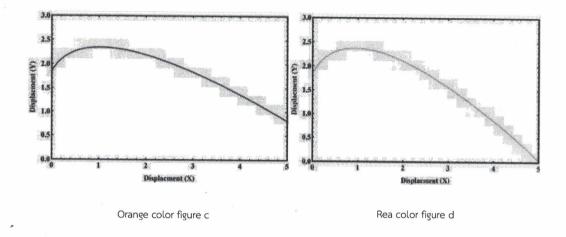


Figure 2: Representation of behavior for displacement in vertical and Honrizartal basketball.

From figure 2 a representation of behavior basketball moving in the fiver external force the trajectory motion in care It was found that the object with the initial velocity of $v_0=5.8~m/s$ which is the highest initial velocity in the experiment, decreased the horizontal force at $F_h=3~N$ and angled at $\theta=30$ degrees and $\alpha=0.04$ and $\sigma=0.046$. From figure 2 b it is found that an object with initial velocity of $v_0=4.3~m/s$ which is the initial velocity which has decreased from figure 1a and causes the force used to move in the level $F_h=4~N$ which is increasing with an angle of $\theta=4.5~{\rm degrees}$ and $\alpha=0.05~{\rm and}$ $\sigma=0.056~{\rm cm}$.

From Figure 2 c shows that an object with initial velocity $v_0=3.8\,m/s$ hich has a decrease and resulting in a force that is moving at a level of $F_h=3.4~N$ with an angle of $\theta=60$ degrees and $\alpha=0.058$ and $\sigma=0.065$. From figure 2 d Objects with speeds starting at $v_0=3.7~m/s$ make the force used to move horizontally is equal to $F_h=5\,N$ at an angle of $\theta=80$ degrees and $\alpha=0.066$ and $\sigma=0.075$. This study is to study the movement of basketball under air resistance and lifting force without considering floating force. Therefore, the next study may have additional variables in the study to see the effect of force on basketball.

Concussion

From figure 2, if increase the parameter α and σ affect decrease value of the displacement for basketball in horizonted. From figure 2, if higher the parameter α , σ affect increasing value of the displacement in horizontal and vertical.

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